THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET
PITTSBURGH.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jeweiry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Walton's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 8 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine a ords immediate relief. moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On cnildren afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysteric affections,	Relaxations, &c &c,
Inward weaknesses,	

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No. 56, Maiden Lane New-York.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes	first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes	Young Hyson do.

30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.
Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate o *Myers Powell*, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those to whom his estate may be indebted will present their accounts, properly authenticated, to the subscribers, for payment on or before the 1st of October next.

The Tavern seat and Farm, situated on Turtle creek where the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia crosses it, and lately occupied by the deceased, is offered to be leased. Possession will be given immediately.

MARY POWELL, } *Administrators*
PETER PARCHMENT, }

September 6, 1813.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber on the 18th of August last a red *COW*, with a white face, short horns, gives no milk, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEORGE NEELENS.

Braddock's Field, Sept. 4, 1813.

NOTICE.

B. BAKEWELL & Co. Flint-Glass Manufacturers, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their term of partnership having this day expired. the business will in future be carried on by BENJAMIN PAGE, BENJAMIN BAKEWELL, and THOMAS BAKEWELL, under the firm of *Bakewell, Page & Bakewell*, by whom all the outstanding accounts of the former partnership will be settled.

BENJAMIN PAGE,
BENJAMIN BAKEWELL.

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Commission Stores in Wood Street,

60,000lbs first quality New-Orleans sugar in hogsheads and barrels
1,000lbs Spanish Indigo
1,000lbs Pepper in bags
3,000lbs Logwood
20 bales New-Orleans Cotton, first quality.

Pittsburgh, 10th August, 1813.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber will Sell his HOUSE and LOT in New-Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, situated on Market street, next lot but one from the Public Square; the lot is 60 feet front and 180 feet deep, the back part of the lot fronts on a 20 feet alley; the house is 28 feet front and 26 feet deep, two rooms on the lower floor, three rooms on the second floor all private, with a small kitchen; a shop 25 feet by 14, a stable 26 feet square, and a well of good water, with a pump. The above property is well calculated for any kind of public business. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as those wishing to purchase will view it. Enquire of SAMUEL HOLLAND, on the premises. August 11, 1813.

WANTED.

ONE or Two Journeymen HATTERS will receive liberal wages, by applying to the subscriber in the town of New-Salem, Jefferson county, state of Ohio.

WILLIAM VANTZ.

August 19, 1813.

VALUABLE LAND & MILLS FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

PURSUANT to an order of Court for the partition of the property belonging jointly to the heirs of *Samuel Halley*, deceased, and *Josiah Halley*, will be exposed at Public Sale,

On Thursday the 14th of October next, on the premises, all that valuable property lying on the Little Miami, known by the name of Halley's Mills. The tracts of land contain 214 1-2 acres, about one-third in a high state of cultivation, and divided into lots of timothy and clover, with good post and rail fence, including excellent bearing apple and peac orchards. The mills on this property consist of a merchant mill, on the never failing stream the Little Miami; it contains two run of stones, one of burrs, now in complete operation, and noted for making as good flour as goes to the New-Orleans market—also, a grist and saw mill on Clough creek; this grist mill is an overshot, and will run about three-fourths of the year; the works are all new, contains one run of stones, and is calculated for another pair. One large stone dwelling house, two stories high, with a large stone kitchen, stone milk-house, and a fountain pump at the door, with constant water: a large frame barn, corn house and out houses, all finished in a complete manner. Also, a large frame house, completely finished, and several other tenable buildings. This property lies seven miles from Cincinnati, two miles from the Ohio river, on the state road to West Union. Conditions of sale will be one-third in hand, the other in four annual payments, with good security.

Also, there will be offered for public sale, at the same time and place, four stills and tubs, and every thing complete for stilling; also, all the stock, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, &c. waggons, carts, and all kinds of farming utensils, grain and hay that belongs to the above concern and place. Conditions will be made known at the time.

JOSIAH HALLEY, } *Administrators.*
DAVID S. HALLEY, }
MARGARET HALLEY, *Admin'x.*

Cincinnati, August 27, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I TAKE the liberty of soliciting your suffrages for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing General Election. Should I be successful I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

Gentlemen,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN ROBISON.

Elizabeth township, August 18, 1813.

BALTIMORE, *September* 10.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BY THE SCHOONER SABINE.

The French papers contain a variety of minute details, of the movements of troops newly raised in different parts of the French empire, towards the most important posts, and the alacrity with which these recruits are furnished, and the celerity with which they are forwarded, are noticed with high encomium.

The preparations of the confederated army to meet the shock of arms, consequent on an encounter, which a warlike termination of the protracted armistice must produce, are not to be sought in French papers.

Unless Alexander, and his continental allies, have determined on submission to their adversary, they have doubtless been on the alert to meet the tug of war. A peace will result from these preparations; or a torrent of blood must flow, more overwhelming than has yet deluged embattled Europe

The French papers are silent on Spanish affairs, excepting the retreat of the English from Tarragona. The cannon abandoned by Gen Murray, are stated to be 130 pieces.

A passenger in the schr. Sabine, states that letters had been received in France, stating that the British government had rejected the Russian mediation in toto—disclaiming any pretensions to a knowledge of it whatever.

It was the general opinion in France, that a peace would soon be concluded between that country and Russia.

After the success of the American frigates over those of the British, the commander of the French frigate Arethusa, was generally stigmatized as a coward, &c. in France, for not capturing the British frigate Amelia, which she had a desperate engagement with.

LONDON, *July* 8.

It is confidently reported on the exchange, that government has recalled admiral Warren from the American station, and that he is to be replaced by Lord Keith. The causes assigned, are the second escape of Com. Rodgers, and the permission given by him to the American negociators to sail to Russia.

FROM SPAIN. CADIZ, JUNE 23.

We understand by the Hyacinth, from the coast of Catalonia, that the expedition under Sir J. Murray, has re-embarked, with the loss of a few pieces of artillery.

Gazette Extraordinary of the Regency, July 12.

Lord Wellington in an official despatch to the secretary at War, dated from his Head-Quarters at Ostiz, on the 3d July, states, that Gen. Clauset being at Logrond on the afternoon of the 26th June, he conceived it possible to cut off the retreat of that general, and put in motion different brigades under the command of Col. Grant, Gen. Ponsonby, and Brigadier Durban with that view. That by forced marches, being pursued by Gens. Mina and Sanches, he arrived at Tudela on the 27th, in the evening, and passed the Ebro; but being informed that our troops were on the road he repassed it, and directed his route towards Zaragossa—where he arrived, being still pursued by Gen. Mina, who took from him in those operations two pieces of artillery, some provisions, and 300 prisoners.

During this time the troops under Gen. Sir Rowland Hill were besieging Pamplona, and had directed themselves by the mountains towards the source of the Bidasoa, whence the enemy had retired completely to France.

He encloses an account from Gen. Sir Thomas Graham, dated Tolosa, 28th June, of the actions he had with the enemy on the 24th and 25th. In the action of the 24th near Villafranca, the enemy were defeated with loss, and that place was evacuated by them. In that of the 25th Tolossa was taken at night by an assault, after a severe and destructive contest which continued throughout the day, the enemy being favored by the darkness, fled in every direction, losing less prisoners than would otherwise have been taken. The loss in killed was considerable, in prisoners 200, exclusive of the wounded. Tolossa was very strongly fortified.

Gen. Castanon had attacked and beaten the enemy on the other side of the Bidosa by the bridge of Juin.

FRANCE. PARIS, JULY 5.

Count Metternich, the Austrian minister, had reached Dresden, and had had several conferences with the duke of Bassano.

LYONS, JULY 18.

The contingent of the department of the Rhine for the 4th regiment of the guard of honor has long since been complete. It is composed of young men of the first families in the department.—They are distinguished by their good appearance and education. They have been reviewed and excited general admiration.

GERMANY. STRASBURG, JULY 4.

The troops which have passed

Mentz through this place in the course of the last week are numerons. Battalions of infantry and cavalry in the best order, and a great body of artillery.—All these troops are with their full complements.

DRESDEN, JULY 15.

The duke of Vicence, and the count Narbonne, ambassador of France at Vienna, have been appointed by the emperor his ministers plenipotentiary at Prague. The count of Narbonne set out on the 9th. It was believed the duke of Vicence would set out on the 18th The count Anfelt, plenipotentiary of Russia, reached Prague on the 12th.

FRANKFORT, JULY 14.

The number of troops which continue to pass is incredible. Yesterday so much infantry and cavalry arrived as to crowd all the city and villages. Our garrison consists of two regiments of infantry of the line, and of numerous detachments of cavalry.

PAVIA, JULY 10.

A numerous convoy of artillery from Turin arrived this day, and will proceed to Verona on the morrow, where it will unite with the grand park of artillery of the army of observation of Italy.

AUGSBURG, JULY 3.

Many columns of French and Italian troops are passing the Tyrol for Bavaria. These troops are accompanied with many regiments of cavalry. The men are excellent, and the horses are of the best kind. The Tyrol is in high spirits; the raising of the conscripts in the whole kingdom proceeds with great activity, and all the youth pant for glory A great number enlist voluntarily. The prince royal was at Saltzburg to inspect the troops. Every thing is done to render the Bavarian troops excellent.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 11.

FROM ENGLAND—DIRECT.

Since our last, the ship Moses Brown, Captain Sutherland, arrived at this port from Chatham, Eng. having on board Mons. DE KANTZOW, (the Swedish minister plenipotentiary to reside near the United States) his lady, two daughters, and four servants. To this minister, and to Capt. Sutherland, the editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted for irregular sets of London papers, as late as the 9th July. They are, however, principally filled with the various accounts of the victories of Lord Wellington, at Victoria, who, with his army, had received the thanks of both houses of parliament; and on no former occasion, says the Courier of the 6th of July, were illuminations more general or more brilliant.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th of July, Lord Cochrane moved several resolutions, calling the attention of the House to a variety of evils and hardships which existed in the naval service, which after a warm discussion, were negatived.

Lord Cochrane, in the course of his remarks said, "That although the valor, skill, and spirit of the navy had in all former times, been raised to the highest pitch, by the splendor of its achievements, yet it had of late in the actual war with the United States, suffered defeat, disaster and disgrace. He farther observed, that the American crews were, in every respect, superior to their's.

EXPATRIATION.

On this subject, the following paragraph, copied from a London paper of July 5th, contains a practical illustration of the opinions and laws of France; and while the reader glances over the paragraph, let him remember, we are now fighting England for maintaining the same doctrine.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"Under the decree, issued by Bonaparte on the 6th of April, 1809, on the subject of naturalization, a special court at Paris on the 14th of June, condemned to death Mr. Joseph Darguines, 23 years of age, born at Arles, but who had retired into Spain, with his parents, when he was 14 years of age. He had obtained the rank of Lieut. Col. in the Spanish service, and in that quality he signed the capitulation of the garrison of Figueras. M. Chapeau Lagande, his counsel urged in his defence, that the law was not applicable to those who had been naturalized anterior to the issuing of the decree; but the judges declared, that no subject could withdraw himself from the allegiance he owed to his sovereign, and that no letter of naturalization obtained from a foreign government could be pleaded by one who had borne arms against his country, and incurred the penalty of treason. The prisoner was ordered for execution."

EXPATRIATION,

AND ITS MILITARY CONSEQUENCES,

As settled by the French Tribunals.

Not satisfied with slapping *President Madison*, in the face, by shewing that his Proclamation of Nov. 1810, respecting the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, was utterly false, Bonaparte has demolished the last remaining plea for the present ruinious war between the U. S. and G. B. by his mandate, which dooms to inevitable death every subject of France, who shall be taken in the service of a foreign power.

The instance published in yesterday's Register, of ignominious death inflicted on M. Joseph Darguines, who was executed as a French subject, although a Lt. Col. in the service of Spain, and a prisoner of war *under the sanction of a capitulation*, not only settles the question of making war for the purpose of giving protection to foreigners; but, if adopted in its rigor by the British, must place every man, who came to the U. S. since the treaty of 1783, and who may be made prisoner of war, in the most deplorable situation. What measures Mr. Madison will think proper to pursue in this dilemma, created by his friend the "super eminent Napoleon, must be referred to his own wisdom and that of his council of attributes, qualities and requisites, and he may call to his aid the foreigners, who have justified Turreau's letter, to assist in defending his master's decree on the right of expatriation, and bearing arms against their sovereign.

Accounts from Pensacola, via Mobile state, that 300 Creek Indians had arrived there, with three United States mails, from New Orleans, which they had taken from the mail carriers in their rout through the nation, that they wished the Governor of Pensacola, to open the mails examine the letters, and give them any bank notes that might be found; also to inform them what the Americans wrote about them, if it was good or bad.

This party gave the gover or a letter, from a man in the nation, who styles himself a British general, requesting the governor to supply the party with arms and amunition, in order to carry on war against the United States; the governor it is said, refused to comply with any of their requests, and was in treaty with them for the mails.

[*Louis. Gazette.*

TIMOTHY PICKERING'S MANTLE.

The following is a matter-of-fact anecdote:—The Vice President and Mr. Pickering were fellow travellers, on their way to attend the late extra session of Congress. When on board the Burlington steam boat, the Vice President having complained of being chilled thro' with cold, Mr. Pickering very politely offered him the use of his cloak. It was readily accepted, and the cloak was thrown over Mr. Gerry. "Now, (said the V. P.) I shall do well, for the mantle of Timothy has fallen upon me." "I wish you may, (replied Mr. Pickering) for it is now in very truth the mantle of charity, and covers a *multitude of sins!*"

[*Albany Register.*

SIXTH NAVAL VICTORY.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Isaac Hull, to the secretary of the Navy, dated,

PORTLAND, SEPT. 7, 1813.

SIR,

I had the honor last evening to forward you by express thro' the hands of Com. Bainbridge, a letter I received from Saml. Storer, Esq. Navy-agent at this place, detailing an account of the capture of the British brig Boxer, by the U. S. brig Enterprize.

I now have to inform you that I left Portsmouth this morning, and have this moment arrived, and as the mail is closing, have only time to enclose you, the report of Lieut. M'Call, of the Enterprize, and to assure you that a statement of the situation of the two vessels, as to the damage they have received, &c. shall be forwarded as soon as surveys can be made. The Boxer has received much damage in her hull, masts and sails, indeed it was with difficulty she could be kept afloat to get her in.

The Enterprize is only injured in her masts and sails.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC HULL

Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary Navy.

U. S. BRIG ENTERPRIZE,
Portland, Sept. 7, 1813.

SIR,

In consequence of the unfortunate death of Lieut. Commandant, William Burrows, late commander of this vessel, it devolves on me to acquaint you with the result of our cruise. After sailing from Portsmouth on the 1st inst. we sailed to the eastward; and on the morning of the 3d, off Wood Island, discovered a schooner, which we chased into this harbor, where we anchored. On the morning of the 4th, weigned anchor and swept out, and continued our course to the eastward. Having received information of several privateers being off Manhagan, we stood for that place, and on the following morning, in the bay near Penguin Point, discovered a brig getting under way, which appeared to be a vessel of war, and to which we immediately gave chase. She fired several guns and stood for us, having 4 ensigns hoisted; after reconnoitering and discovering her force, and the nation to which she belonged, we hauled upon a wind to stand out of the bay, and at 3 o'clock shortened sail, tacked and run down with an intention to bring her to close action; at 20 minutes after 3, P. M. when within half pistol shot, the firing commenced from both, and after being warmly kept up, and with some manœuvering, the enemy hailed and said they had surrendered about 4 P. M. their colors being nailed to the masts, could not be hauled down. She proved to be his B. M. brig Boxer, of 14 guns, Samuel Blythe, Esq. commander, who fell in the early part of the engagement, having received a cannon shot through his body; and I am sorry to add that Lieut. Burrows, who had gallantly led us to action, fell also about the same time by a musket ball, which terminated his existence, in about 8 hours,

The Enterprize suffered much in spars and rigging, and the Boxer, both in spars rigging and hull, having many shots between wind and water.

It would be doing injustice to the merit of Mr. Tillinghast, 2d lieut. were I not to mention the able assistance I received from him during the remainder of the engagement, by his strict attention to his own division and other departments. And the officers and crew generally, I am happy to add, their cool & determined conduct have my warmest approbation and applause.

As no muster roll that can be fully relied on has come into my possession, I cannot exactly state the number killed on board the Boxer, but from information received from the officers of that vessel, it appears there were between 20 and 25 killed, and 14 wounded. Enclosed is a list of the killed and wounded on board the Enterprize,

I have the honor
to be &c.
EDWARD M'CALL,
Senior Officer.

COM. ISAAC HULL.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLE, BETWEEN THE U. S. BRIG ENTERPRIZE, & H. B. M. BRIG BOXER.

PORTLAND, Sept. 8.

On Monday last, at 5 P. M. anchored in this harbor, the U. S. brig Enterprize, (late lieut. Wm. Burrows,) with H. B. M. brig Boxer, (late capt. Blythe,) her prize of equal force, captured on the 5th inst. after an action of 45 minutes. The following particulars of the engagement are obtained from the officers on board the Enterprize:

September 5th, at 5 A. M. light winds from the N. N. W. Penmaquid bearing north eight miles distant, saw a brig at anchor in shore, and made sail on a wind with the larboard tacks on board. At half past 7, the brig weighed and fired three shot at a fishing boat, for the purpose of ascertaining what we were, (as we have since learnt.) At half past 8, the brig fired a shot as a challenge, and hoisted three English ensigns, and immediately bore up for us. At 9, we tacked, kept away south, and prepared for action. At half past 9, it fell calm, the enemy bearing N. N. W. distant four miles. At half past 11, a breeze sprung up from S. W. which gave us the weather gage, we manœuvred to the windward, until 2 P. M. to try our sailing with the enemy, and ascertain his force. At a quarter past 2 P. M. we shortened sail, hoisted three ensigns, and fired a shot at the enemy. At 3 P. M. tacked and bore up for the enemy, taking him to be one of his majesty's brigs of the largest size. At a quarter past 3, the enemy being within half pistol shot, gave three cheers and commenced the action, by firing her starboard broadside. We then returned them three cheers, with our larboard broadside, when the action became general. At 20 minutes past 3 P. M. our brave commander fell, and while laying on deck, refusing to be carried below, raised his head and requested *that the flag might never be struck.* At half past 3, we ranged ahead of the enemy, fired our stern chaser, rounded too on the starboard tack, and raked him with our starboard broadside; at 35 minutes past 3, the enemy's main topmast and topsail yard came down. We then set the foresail, and took a position on his starboard bow, and continued to rake him, until 45 minutes past 3, when he ceased firing and cried for quarters;—saying, that as their colors were nailed, they could not haul them down.

We then took possession of the prize, which proved to be H. B. majesty's brig Boxer.

Sixty four prisoners were taken including 17 wounded. The number of the enemy killed, cannot be exactly ascertained as many were hove overboard before we took possession, capt. Blythe being one of the slain who fell in the early part of the action.

When the sword of the vanquished enemy was presented to the dying conqueror he clapsed his hands and said, "*I am satisfied, I die contented,*" and then consented, not till then, would he consent to be carried below.

Some of the Boxer's crew inform that when she last left her port that she had 115 picked men for the purpose of taking the Enterprize; and that 6 were put on board of a prize and 5 including the doctor were on shore at the island of Manhiggen, leaving on board when the action commenced 104, which account is corroborated by the muster book found on board the Boxer. The Enterprize had 2 men killed and 12 wounded, among the latter of whom were the captain, who expired at 12 o'clock on the night following the action: and mids'n Kervin Waters, also mortally: yet languishing.

The damage done to the two vessels in the action, forms a most surprising contrast: for whereas the Boxer is literally cut to pieces, in sails, rigging, spars and hull, &c. the Enterprize is in a situation to commence another action of the same kind immediately, if we may except some injury done to some of her spars and rigging, which may require them to be replaced. While we deeply lament the loss of our gallant Burrows, we are proud to record the cool and determined courage and good conduct of Lt. M'Call his successor to the command, as also, that of all the rest of the brave officers and crew of the Enterprize, who in this brilliant affair have placed at a still greater distance all doubt of the decided superiority of our naval heroes.

The remains of the intrepid and gallant William Burrows, late commander of the U. S. brig Enterprize, and of his brave competitor Samuel Blythe, late commander of H. B. M. brig Boxer, will be entombed in this town to day with Military and Civic honors.

The procession will be formed at the Court House precisely at 9 o'clock A. M. under the direction of Robert Ilsley and Levi Cutter, Esqrs. assisted by 12 Marshals, and will proceed, under the escort of the Portland Rifle Company and capts. Shaw's and Smith's companies of infantry, commanded by capt. A. W. Atherton, to the lower end of Union wharf, where the corpses will be landed from each vessel from barges of 10 oars each, rowed at minute strokes by ship masters and mates, accompanied by most of the barges and boats in the harbor.

During the approach of the barges from the vessels to the shore and the moving of the procession, minute guns will be fired alternately by each vessel. From Union wharf the procession will proceed up Fore and Pleasant streets, to High street, thence down Main and Middle sts. to the Rev. Payson's Meeting House, where the rights of Sepultre will be performed, with appropriate music, thence to the place of interment.

Capts. Bird and Varnum will parade their artillery companies on the hill nigh the gun house and will fire minute guns after the procession leaves the meeting house, until it arrives on the burial ground. By an order from col. Learned, minute guns will be repeated from forts Preble and Scammel, after the whole ceremonies the procession will return to the court house.

[*Portland Argus.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.

Extract of a Letter from Utica, N. Y. Sept. 3.

"The Secretary of War left here yesterday for Sackett's Harbor. Sir George Prevost, in person, with a large force, has gone with the fleet to Fort George. We are collecting all the boats on the Mohawk—the object Kingston. In a few days you may expect important news of some kind or other."

Extract of a Letter from Oswego, dated Aug. 27.

"From Kingston we have news direct, which I think may be relied on, that Sir George Prevost, with a considerable body of troops, has gone to the "centre army," (Niagara)—that Kingston is left with about 2000, that they are fortifying, and apparently making every preparation to repel an attack, and that they are building a new vessel considerably superior to any one on the Lake, with a keel of 150 feet, and to be ready in the latter part of September."

HUDSON, *N. Y. Aug* 31.

A MOST DARING ATROCITY.

On Saturday afternoon last, the body of Miss Sarah Hamilton, the daughter of Samuel Hamilton, esq. of Athens, New York, (on the opposite bank of North river) was found in the Creek, which empties itself into the river about 100 rods north of the upper settlement of that village.

The circumstances attending the daring deed which produced the young lady's death, are the most agonizing, and such as at once evince a most wretched deterioration in the morals of society.

The facts as we have been able to collect them are as follows:

On Wednesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, Miss Hamilton left the house of her sister in the lower settlement of the village of Athens, where she had been visiting, to return to her father's in the upper settlement (the two settlement are towards half a mile apart) accompanied by several of her acquaintances; on reaching the upper settlement, part of her company stopped at a store to make some purchases, and on being desired to go in she also stopped at the door, but excused herself, urging that she had been from home all day and was anxious to return. When she left this store it was precisely half past 8 o'clock. From there she was accompanied by 2 elderly ladies, & when she parted from them was within 20 rods of her father's house; after she parted from these ladies, no positive account of her can be traced; although the 20 rods she had to walk to reach her father's house, is nearly as thickly settled as any part of the city of Hudson—and it was not until the next afternoon that her absence was discovered, when her sister at whose house she had been the preceding day, visited her father's, and both parties missing the favorite of the family, mutual enquiries for her were made, which on further enquiry among the neighbors, resulted in the distressing eclaircissement embraced by the preceding detail. The alarm was instantly given, and search made for her in every direction without effect.

The only intelligence that was obtained that in any way tended to elucidate her fate was, that between 8 and 9 o'clock of the evening in which she disappeared, a woman who was in the back part of the house, at the opposite corner of the street to that which she had to turn to go to her father's came into the front part of the house, and enquired with some agitation if they had not just then heard the cries of a woman in distress. The reply being given in the negative, the enquiry was dropped. This corner of the street within a stone's throw of the water and turning which, from the street, she was last parted with, to go to her father's house, she would leave the road that direct to the creek beyond the village.

About 9 o'clock also, or a little after the cries of a female in distres was heard by the people at a house about 80 rods beyond the creek, they were heard two or thrice very distictly, and afterwards rather faintly—but imagining that they must be deceived, and that it was the noise of the boys in the village, they thought but little of it until the next day when the absence of Miss H. was ascertained; blood was found upon the timbers of the bridge that crossed the creek where two of the plank were missing—the creek was now searched, but all to no purpose; and in this state of painful uncertitude, the search was renewed on Saturday, the third day of her absence when the body was found about half a mile up the creek above the bridge, nearly as far as a boat could be pushed. The body was afterwards placed in the charge of a jury summoned for that purpose (of which were two physicians) who conveyed it to her father's house—and after an examination of evidence, &c. they were unanimouly of the opinion that the young lady was *wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown.* From the coroner and several of the jury, we understand, that the skull above the left eye was fractured, that the upper part of the cheek bone under the left eye was broken, that her hands were much lacerated, each arm near the shoulder bore the marks of having been seized there with violence, and on her breast there were marks of blows—but that lower down upon her body, there were no signs of violence having been offered her.

The conclusion drawn from all these circumstances, is, that at the time of her passing the corner into the street that lead to her father's house, where the stifled cries of a woman were heard, she was forcably seized by ruffians and conveyed by land or water, to some place in the vicinity of the creek before mentioned, where the alternative was probably offered her, of submitting to the hellish embraces of these murderers, or of instant death—at this time it most undoubtedly was, that she uttered those moving shrieks which were heard at the house north of the creek, and when to stop her cries and to prevent as they probably perceived all possibility of detection, the blows were inflicted which terminated her existence. After this it appears probable that the murderers took the body to the bridge and from thence plunged it into the and drifted up the creek, or else that it was lowered down from the bridge into a boat and conveyed to near the place where it was found—one of the plank of the bridge being found near the body, is in support of the former position but the circumstances of there being no current in the creek from the tide, argues that the latter mode was adopted.

Miss Hamilton was about 20 years of age, of a very respectable family, and possessed to the full an equal share of the attractions and accomplishments of her sex; supperadded to which, she enjoyed a most irreproachable character. Her funeral was attended on Sunday by a large concourse——and no occurrence has ever taken place in this vicinity, that has excited to an equal degree, the sensibility of the community. Suspicion rests upon no person residing in the neighbourhood—but to be more particular on this head at the present moment, might jeopardize the prospect there is of apprehending the perpetrators of this atrocious act, for we are not without the strongest hopes of soon being able to announce to the public, that the villains have been detected.

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) *August* 24.

St. Stephen's M. T. July 30th, 1813

SIR—Not having time to write you as fully as I could wish on the subject of our situation here, I enclose you a copy of a letter written this day to my brother in Hawkins county, which will give you all the news I can at this time communicate. I have the honor to be, &c.

His Excellency Willie Blount.

(COPY.)

St. Stephen's, M. T. July 30th, 1813.

SIR—About a month ago, the Colonel of this county having been satisfactorily informed that the party of Indians, who had gone to Pensacola for ammunition, and threatened those settlements with an attack, had actually been supplied by the Spanish governor with a considerable quantity of powder, I collected about 180 militia, pushed out to the Creek trading road, about 75 miles east of this place, and on the 27th inst. met with the party, had a battle with them, and succeeded in taking away a considerable quantity of powder; but the Indians had so much the advantage of the battle ground (being on the edge of a cane-brake) our militia after fighting them 2 hours were compelled to retreat, with the loss of 6 men killed and 8 or 10 wounded. It is believed that upwards of 20 Indians were killed. It is said that our settlements will be attacked by great numbers in a few days, and I trust that some assistance may be afforded us from your state immediately. Our communication with

Georgia is entirely cut off, the last mail attempted to be sent thro' the Creek nation, was taken from the post rider by the party who went to Pensacola for ammunition, and I am told has been delivered to the Gov. at that place. I am told that after the mail was taken from the post rider he was shot at, and his horse was shot at and wounded so that he died.

BUFFALO, *September* 14.

We learn from gentlemen recently from Fort Niagara, that Com. Chauncey has gone out after the British fleet, and the last that was seen of the enemy, he was standing down the lake under a press of sail, Com. Chauncey in chase. That Gen. Williams had left Fort George a few days since, to take a command at another post—[Sackett's Harbour.]—And that Gen. Wilkinson is fast recovering from an indisposition with which he has been exercised since he arrived at Fort George.

Deserters continue to come in from the British army. It appears, from several sources, that the Indians have all left the British army in the neighbourhood of Fort George. It is supposed that they have gone to join Gen. Proctor at Malden.

Sickness, it is stated, prevails among the British troops.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *September* 24, 1813.

Our columns of this week are enriched with the accounts of two splendid naval victories.

The one achieved on Lake Erie by the fleet under the command of Commodore Perry, is most brilliant and decisive—it gives us the complete command of that Lake, and Malden must fall before the army of Gen. Harrison; the Michigan territory will again become a part of the United States, and our frontier citizens will now have nothing to dread from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage.

On this auspicious occasion we most heartily congratulate the people.

The following letters are the only official information which we have yet seen from Com. Perry.

U. S. Brig Niagara, off the Western Sister, Head of Lake Erie, Sept. 10th, 1813, 4, *P. M.*

Dear General,

We have met the enemy; and they are ours! Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop.

Your's, with great respect and esteem.

O. H. PERRY.

Major General Harrison.

September 11th, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—We have a great number of prisoners which I wish to land.—Will you be so good as to order a guard to receive them; and inform me the place? Considerable numbers have been killed and wounded on both sides. From the best information, we have more prisoners than we have men on board our vessels. In great haste, your's very truly. O. H. PERRY.

Gen. Harrison.

A letter from the Head-Quarters of the north-western army, dated September 13, 1813, says, "To-morrow we embark for Malden."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Erie, 20th September, 1813.

I need not mention to you the result of Com. Perry's signal victory over the enemy's fleet on the 10th inst. as you must before this time be in possession of the particulars. A gentleman of this place returned here yesterday from Sandusky; he was on board several of our vessels after the action, and informs that the Lawrence had sailed for this place with the wounded, but the wind being unfavorable for two or three days past, she has not yet arrived.

I had expected by this morning to have given you news from Lake Ontario—but the Buffalo mail now due has not yet arrived. Two gentlemen arrived here yesterday from that place, who inform, that on Saturday the 11th inst. an engagement took place between our fleet and the British, off the mouth of Gennessee river; that the fleets went out of sight fighting, but the contest not decisive, as both fleets were seen on Monday following off Oswego, the British having one vessel less than on the preceding Saturday. It appears from all accounts that it is the wish of Com. Chauncey to come to an engagement, but Sir James L. Yeo studiously avoids it unless he has evidently the advantage of the wind; he can keep out of the way, as the vessels of his fleet sail much the best.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis to his friend in this town, dated August 27, 1813.

"An expedition is formed at this place to route the savages from the Illinois and Mississippi territories, to rendezvous on the 30th inst. about 30 miles above this place, and take up their line of march on the 1st of September. Gen. Howard commands the expedition which is to consist of 210 regular troops in boats, 3 companies United States rangers, each about 100 strong, 3 companies of old rangers each 75 strong, and three companies of mounted militia, 100 strong each. The expedition will be 40 days out, and there is no doubt but we shall have to contend with powerful hordes of red skins, as our frontier have been lined with them all summer, and have had frequent skirmishes with our regulars and rangers. Reports say Dixon is come to the upper Mississippi with cannon. I hope in my next to be able to give you a good account of him and his savage associates."

Just as our paper was going to press, a gentlemen of this place handed us a letter which he received from Erie, containing the following particulars of the engagement between our fleet and the British, on Lake Erie.

The slaughter on board the Lawrence, the Commodore's ship, was so great, that there were not men enough left to man the guns; Com. P. then shifted his flag on board the Niagara, and immediately threw himself along side the Detroit, the enemy's new ship, and gave her a broadside with such effect, that she immediately struck her colors. He then saluted the Queen Charlotte, in the same manner, and with the same effect, and in a short time the rest of the enemy's vessels struck their flags.

Among the dead is Capt. Brooks, of the marines, a very valuable officer, who was mortally wounded, and died a few hours after the action.

FROM THE OHIO FEDERALIST.

IF at this time there is any thing left among us, of which an American may be justly proud, it is, that he can call himself a FEDERALIST. In all parties, there are men of all characters: but for 12 years the Federalists have been undergoing a constant species of purification. The burning furnace of reproach and persecution, hath so melted down the base metal and consumed the dross, that they remain almost without alloy. The love of office and hope of reward have stood with their fan in their hand and have not only thoroughly purged the floor but have winnowed the political chaff from among them. The swellings of the political waters, have so often borne them down, that the froth and scum are thrown off, and the drift wood carried away. Almost every Judas has said to the political Chief Priests, "What will ye give me?" and has bargained with them for his 30 pieces of silver.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

'*It is better to wear out than to rust out.*'

There are multitudes who pass along the stream of life without labouring at the oar, or paving any thing for their passage; so that the charge of their fare falls, most unreasonably, upon their fellow passengers. This is an evil of a very serious and dangerous nature; for such idlers not only burden community, but corrupt it. To say that it were as well for their country that they had never been born, and that they are unworthy to be numbered in the census of its population; to say this to them, is saying too little. They not only do no good but much hurt: they not only prey upon the fruits of other mens' industry, but deprave public morals. They are like scabby sheep that taint the flock. It is in the nature of this kind of gentry to multiply very fast, if they are not checked; for, besides that they commonly bring up their children in their own way of living, they are perpetually making proselytes from the families of their neighbours; leading astray, by their examples and enticements, a great many youths, who, but for them, might have been industrious, and useful to society.

In some countries, the wisdom of legislators has been much employed on this subject, and the arm of executive power has enforced industry as a political duty which every person owed to the state. The Hollanders in particular, in the early age of their republic, considered idle persons as politically criminal, & punished idleness as a crime against the Commonwealth. Those who had no visible means of an honest livelihood were called before the magistracy to give an account how they got their living; and, if they were unable to render a satisfactory explanation on this point, they were put to labour. Those thrifty Hollanders are said to have employed also the following singular expedient. They constructed a kind of box sufficiently large for a man to stand therein upright and exercise his bodily faculties. In the interior of it there was a pump. The vagrant or idler was put into this box, which was so placed in the lipuid element that the water would gush into it constantly, through apertures in its bottom and sides; so that the lazy culprit had to work at the pump, with all his might and for several hours together, to keep himself from drowning. The medicine, it is said, was found to be an infallible cure for the disease; insomuch that no person was ever known to work at the pump for the 2d time.

I do by no means recommend those old Dutch laws and customs for domestic use here. Sacred liberty! I would not hurt a hair of thy head. Yet every thing ought to be done in this case, which can be done consistently with that personal liberty, which our free constitutions of government guarantee to every citizen of the states. How far our laws, in consistency with the rights of free citizens, might go towards restraining notorious idleness and dissipation with respect to *adults*, it is not for me to say. I leave it to men of upper life and gifted with superior wisdom. Thus far, however, I will venture to affirm, that, as children in some sense or other do actually belong to the community, so it ought to be in the power and be made the duty of the political guardians of the public welfare, to see to it that they be brought up in such a manner as that they may be likely to strengthen and adorn rather than weaken and deprave society. For which reason, when idle profligate parents are manifestly leading their children in their own footsteps they ought to be taken from the dominion of such unworthy parents and be placed under the care of those who would accustom them to habits of virtuous industry. It would be an act of charity to the children themselves; and would give to the general community a vast number of sound and useful members, which, else would grow up to prey upon its earnings and poison its morals. If all suitable pains were taken with the rising generation, to induce them to sober and industrious habits, by example, by the incitements of persuasion, and even by reasonable force, whenever force is necessary, the effects would be happy beyond measure. An infinite means of mischief and crime would be prevented; the officers of justice would have little to do; our jails would be, comparatively empty.

I will only add, that *public sentiment* as it now stands in some parts of our country, must needs be rectified; else idleness and dissipation will continue to gather numbers and strength. So long as a worthless chap, a gambler and sharper, by the help of a fine coat, a lilly-hand, and graceful bows, is able to take rank of a worthy young farmer or mechanic, who gets an honest living by the sweat of his face. It will be vain to denounce idleness, or recommend industry. Under such circumstances, youths whose ambition is more than a match for their moral principle, become idlers and nuisances, in order that they may get a standing in high life and be permitted to keep what is called *good company*.

TOBIAS MEANWELL.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

WILL be Sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Hugh Alexander, Esq. deceased, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, *Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. &c.* Sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Attendance will be given, and reasonable credit allowed, by

JAMES HORNER, }
WILLIAM STEELE, } *Exec'rs.*

September 22, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy*

LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1813.

HENRY PIES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening his DANCING SCHOOL, as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars can be obtained; and hopes, by his unremitting attention, to improve his pupils in that polite accomplishment, with his usual success. Terms of Tuition Ten Dollars, to be paid at the expiration of the quarter.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

STRANGERS, TAKE WARNING

ON the 9th inst. the subscriber was attacked in the streets of Pittsburgh, violently drawn from place to place like a highwayman, by the high constable Blair, without any provocation. A number of gentlemen were witnesses of the ill-treatment I received—the wild savage of the west is not more inhuman. The uniform conduct of this fellow is insufferable, and I hope every citizen will keep a watchful eye over him, and expose his oppressive and nefarious conduct.

LEVI GREGORY.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1813.

STRAY COW & CALF.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Moon township, Allegheny county, some time in August last, a COW and CALF. The Cow is a dark brindle, with a white streak on her back, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, the shell of one of her horns torn off, supposed to be about 16 years old. The calf is red with white on its back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS MITCHELL.

September 18, 1813.

I HAVE FOR SALE,

80 Bales prime Natchez COTTON,

in excellent order.

JOHN WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 13th 1813.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, adjoining Braddock's Field, some time the beginning of this month, a large brown COW, has some white spots about her flank. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.

September 18, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from one to twenty thousand feet of good

White Beach Scantling,

Of a large growth, suitable for planes.

ALSO,

Ten Cords of split Beach.

The wood must be all butt cuts of the trees, for which a good price will be given. Apply to

H. HOLDSHIP,

Third street, East of Market.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23.

The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tfq

SALE OF OUT-LOTS.

ON Friday the 1st of October next, at the House of *John M'Masters*, in Pittsburgh, will be Sold at Auction, a number of OUT-LOTS, laid off by the late Steele Semple, Esq. on the Monongahela above Pittsburgh. Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

HENRY BALDWIN,
WILLIAM WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives;
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

Sheriff's Election.

WILLIAM STEELE informs his fellow-citizens of Allegheny county, that he is a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the approaching General Election.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1813.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of

Oak Boards, Shingles,

Lathing and Rafters. Enquire of

H. HOLDSHIP, in Second Street.

Pittsburgh, August 6, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD

Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 24th day of September, inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:

All the right, title and interest, in and to a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in Noblestown, Fayette township, Allegheny county, containing in front on a street five perches, and running back ten perches, No. , adjoining lot of James Gormley and lands of Geo. Vallandigham, on which is erected a log building, now in the occupancy of M'Clelland. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Francis Hamilton, at the suit of Nathaniel Davidson.

Also, a certain Tract or Piece of Land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded by lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullough on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq. deceased, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house and stone barn, and about 30 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Fritchman, at the suit of John Means for the use of George F. Philips.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff.*

Pittsburgh, Sept, 6, 1813

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a pluries fieri facias issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny co. will be exposed to sale, at the court house, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 24th instant at 10 o'clock A. M. to wit:

All, the right, title and interest, in and to one 3d part of an undivided tract of land, containing 300 acres, be the same more or less, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny co. bounded by lands of Thos. Wilson, Fred. Stoner, Henry Morrow, Widow Taylor and Jas. Duff, of which is about 100 acres cleared and under fences, and thereon erected two shingled dwelling houses, one cabin house, two cabin barns and stabies, seized taken in execution as the property of Luke Crawford at the suit of Saml. Hunter for the use of Wm. M'Cullough.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 6, 1813.

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100 Cents Cash,

Will be given a short time for OLD WHEAT, and 90 *Cents for dry NEW WHEAT.*

IT has been our constant endeavour to convince the farmer that it is his interest to sell a portion of his Wheat in the fall. The reason is plain—other mills cannot grind to overstock the market, which is always the case in the spring and early part of summer; therefore, it is in the fall that we can give Cash and the highest price. By selling a portion of his Wheat early in the fall, another advantage results to the farmer, that Wheat is taken out of the country by persons who would not wait on late supplies; it lessens the quantity for sale, and enhances the spring price.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens!

I take the liberty of offering myself as a candidate at the ensuing general Election for the Office of *County Commissioner*. Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favor, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office, with care and fidelity, and without favor or affection to any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.

BE *it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh*, That from and after the fifteenth of September next, the offices of Clerk of the Market and Weigh Master shall be held by two persons, and that so much of any ordinance authorising the holding of both offices as aforesaid by one person, is hereby repealed.

And be it further ordained, That the rent of the weigh-house to be paid by the Weigh-Master, shall be and is hereby reduced to the sum of eighty five dollars per year, the present year included.

And be it further ordained, That the Clerk of the Market, previous to entering on the duties of his office, shall give bond to the Treasurer, with one or more sufficient sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

And be it further ordained, That the salary of the Clerk of the Market shall be at the rate of eighty five dollars per year, to commence after the act goes into operation, and be paid out of the Borough Treasury, and in addition thereto, he shall be entitled to all the emoluments arising from infractions of the ordinances regulating the market as hereafter.

And be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market, on entering on the duties of his office, to demand of every butcher and other persons holding or claiming an exclusive right to any stall in the market, the evidence required by ordinance No. 93, of their having paid his, her or their stall rent to the Treasurer six months in advance, and if any butcher, or other person or persons, claiming an exclusive right to a stall, shall refuse to produce evidence of their right to occupy a stall as aforesaid when required, on the next or any of the succeeding days that any such butcher, person or persons so refusing, are found occupying a stall as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the market to take to his assistance the High Constable, and dispossess any such butcher, person or persons aforesaid from such stall, by removing his, her or their articles into the street; and the High Constable shall receive as compensation one dollar for each stall he may so dispossess of, to be paid out of the Borough Treasury, and no person thus dispossessed shall afterwards be licensed by the Clerk of the market but upon payment of those expences, as well as the rent of his, her or their stalls.

And be it further ordained, That if the Clerk of the market shall suffer any butcher, person or persons to occupy any stall exclusively, unless paid for as required by ordinance No. 93, he shall, on conviction thereof before the Burgess, be fined as heretofore; and it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Burgess, on the conviction of the Clerk of the market as aforesaid, to summon the Town Council, and certify the conviction to them in writing, and it shall be the duty of the Town Council, within one week after receiving such certificate, to appoint another person to the office of clerk of the market.

And be it further ordained, That the Treasurer shall forthwith commence suits against all persons owing stall rent previous to the fifteenth day of September next.

Enacted into an ordinance, August 23d, 1813.

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on Thursday last, on his march to Franklinton, just below Pickaway Plains, an enlisted soldier named

JOHN WATSON,

about 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, and pitted with the Small Pox, and a blacksmith to trade. Any person apprehending and delivering said deserter to the subscriber, or at any post, garrison, or recruiting party within the U. S. shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

S. SWEARENGEN,
Capt. 26th Regt. Inf'ty
Chillicothe, Aug. 11, 1813.

WANTED.

TWO or Three Journeymen who are well acquainted with the BOOT and SHOE MAKING Business, will receive liberal wages by applying to the subscriber in the town of New-Salem, Jefferson county, state of Ohio.

F. MILLER.
August 19, 1813.

WANTED.

A GOOD Journeyman CLOCK and WATCH MAKER will receive liberal wages by applying to the subscriber in the town of New-Salem, Jefferson county, state of Ohio.

BENJAMIN MINIARD.
August 19, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable
POTASH,
delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent*,
for the Bridgeport Glass Company.
August 6th, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who stand indebted to the estate of JOHN M'CLELLAND, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, and those persons who have any demands against the deceased, will furnish their accounts properly attested to *George W. M'Clelland*, for settlement.

GEO. W. M'CLELLAND, } *Executors*
HENRY BAIRD, }
Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A correct Map of the
UNITED STATES,
WITH THE
WEST INDIES,
From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis*. Published in 1813, price $ 8.
ALSO,
Arrowsmith's Map of the
WORLD.
Price, $ 14.
Pittsburgh, August 17.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN, having received heretofore your suffrages for the Sheriffalty, of which you have my greatest thanks, should I have at the next general election your suffrages for the *Commissioners Office*, for which I am a candidate, it shall be acknowledged as a particular favour conferred on your humble servant.

WM. WUSTHOFF.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1813.

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Gentlemen,

I OFFER myself a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicit a share of your interest. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties devolved on me, faithfully and impartially

WILLIAM WOODS.
Pittsburgh, August 10, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Fellow-Citizens

I BEG leave to offer myself as a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the Next general election; and, should I be so fortunate as to be elected by your kind votes on that occasion, be assured my best endeavors will be exerted to execute the duties of the office with care and fidelity.

HENRY BAIRD.
Pittsburgh August 19, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.
Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Market Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.
Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of STEELE SEMPLE, Esq. late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement. Those indebted to said estate will make payment without delay.

HENRY BALDWIN, }
WM. WILKINS, } *Ex'rs.*
WALTER FORWARD. }

N. B. The professional business of the deceased has come into the hands of the subscriber, Attorney at Law, residing in Second Street between Market and Wood Streets.

WALTER FORWARD.
Pittsburgh, August 2, 1813. 6t.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

LEWIS BOLMAN,

Corner of Front Street & Cherry-Alley
HAS FOR SALE,

Groceries, Queensware, Port Wine of a superior quality, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, French Brandy, and other Liquors.

A Small assortment of choice
DRY GOODS,
Country Linen, Earthenware, &c.

All which he offers at the lowest price for cash.

Pittsburgh Aug. 19, 1813.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Allegheny, will be Sold at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next,

A House and Lot,

in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate in Fifth between Wood & Smithfield streets, containing in front on Fifth street 60 feet, and extending back towards Diamond alley 130 feet, being part of Lot No. 385, so marked in Col. Woods plan of said Borough, and the same House and Lot on which the late Mansfield Banton resided in his life time, and of which he died seized.

By order of the Court,
E. PENTLAND, *Clk. O. C.*
Pittsburgh, August 24, 1813.

N. B. Those desirous of purchasing may view the premises at any time prior to the day of sale; and the terms will be made known on application to JAMES BROWN, Baker, one of the Administrators.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, *August* 23d, 1813.

PROPOSALS will be received until Monday the 13th of September next, for opening that part of the State Road, lying between the Borough of Pittsburgh and the Butler county line. A draft whereof may be seen at this Office.

HUGH MURPHY, }
PH. GILLAND, } *Comm'rs. of A. C'y.*
JAMES KIRWIN, }

Attest.
M. FISHER, *Clerk*

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woolen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also*,
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.
Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GLASS BLOWING.

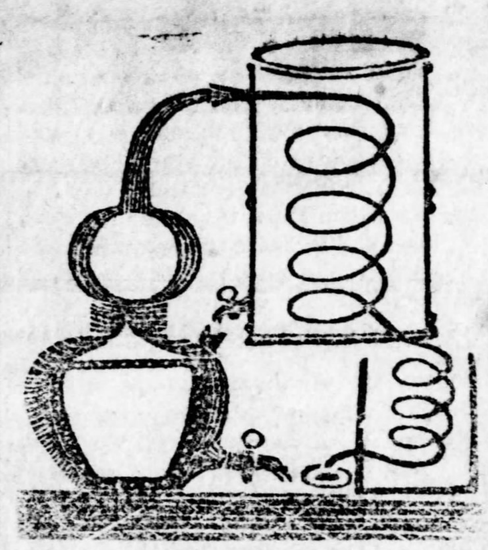
WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired time of a
Negro Boy,
an indented servant. Enquire at this Office. July 14, 1813.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,
Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the Second Tuesday of October next at the several Election Districts, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court-House—and the Electors of the following described parts of the Borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the County of Allegheny, shall be a separate Election District, to wit: beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said Borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the Borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two Mile Run; thence up the said run, by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a strait line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the Electors of said district shall hold their General Elections at the Court-House in the said Borough of Pittsburgh.

The Electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The Electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The Electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The Electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The Electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The Electors of hio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The Electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samued Allen, in said township.

The Electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The Electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The Electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified Electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot
One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.
Four Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.
One person for Sheriff of Allegheny county.
One person for Commissioner for Allegheny county,
And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed, that the Inspectors of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several Election Districts, and the election of such Inspectors shall be held by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 11th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of
Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.
Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton*, an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER.
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in complete operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 18 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1, 1813. tf

BLANK CHECKS, &c.

FOR SALE,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.